

HUMAN TROPHY FOR MUSEUM

Smoke-Dried Head of Brazilian Indian Secured in 1877.

First Owner Was Indian's Prisoner for Several Years and Near Death Many Times Before Escaping.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, of Washington, D. C., has just presented the U. S. national museum with a smoke-dried head of a Brazilian Indian secured on the headwaters of the Tapajós in 1877 or 1878.

This gruesome object is one of the few specimens in this country of these rare human trophies collected and prepared by the Pareuthin tribe of the Tapajós river in Para, Brazil.

It is the head of another tribesman, killed and preserved by the Pareuthins; the dried skin is yellow and stretched tightly over the skull; the black hair hangs loose in bobbed style; the eyes are covered by wax cones ornamented by two small red dots to imitate the pupils of the eyes, and the ears are still decorated with the coral insertions and tufts of red and yellow parrot feathers worn by the Indian in life. Originally, when used as a trophy, it was suspended by a cord, which still emerges from the mouth, and now it is arranged on a stand and may be examined in the museum to-day.

Unlike the better known trophies of the upper Amazon, who preserve the heads of their enemies by removing the skull bones, and shrinking and drying the skin until the head is much reduced in size.

The Pareuthins leave the head in its normal form. They first remove the brain, then smoke the head by use of an aromatic wood until it is thoroughly dried, and hang it up to decorate their houses.

Dr. Merriam says that about 30 years ago while he was in New York city, Mr. Ernest T. Morris, a young South American explorer, came to him with this head and several others which he desired to dispose of as soon as possible, being badly in need of funds. In relating his experiences, Mr. Morris stated that while he was traveling near the headwaters of the Tapajós river he was captured by the Pareuthins and kept prisoner for several years.

In attempting to make his captives into an Indian life themselves, they tattooed his cheeks and lower jaw with native pigments, which he found he could not remove. For a long time he was in fear for his life, as they threatened to kill him for his head, so to speak, which they would have him from the judge of a trophy. But for some reason he was spared, although he mentioned one instance when an Indian with whom he was talking was shot by an arrow and killed—his head going into the collection. After two or three years of imprisonment his captors became a little kinder to him, and one night in 1877-78, Morris managed to escape in a small boat. He took eight of the trophy heads with him, knowing that they would be valuable objects to museums of this country. By traveling only in the night and hiding in the day, he succeeded in descending the Tapajós river and reaching the Amazon, and finally the city of Lima where he secured passage to New York.

Arriving in that great metropolis he found himself stranded financially, with nothing but his ghastly heads as assets, and at the same time much embarrassed by the very noticeable tattooing with which his Indian captors had decorated his face. To remedy this he could not raise a beard, and he would not appear in public as he was. Finding that Dr. Merriam was in the city, and knowing him to be a scientist, he decided to approach him in an endeavor to raise money on the heads. Dr. Merriam says that he found no difficulty in doing so; the American museum of natural history taking two and himself one. He does not remember where the others went, but recalls that all of them were sold at \$750 each, netting the explorer about \$200.

With the receipt of the money Morris' spirits rose again, but having no place where he could seek seclusion from the public eye, he immediately embarked on another trip to South America, and as far as Dr. Merriam knows has never been heard from since.

MONEY IN TURKEYS.

Grain and Stock Farms Well Adapted to Turkey Raising.

For those who are favorably situated for raising turkeys, a more profitable side line can hardly be found. Given plenty of range, the turkeys can find grasshoppers and other insects, vegetation, the seeds of weeds and grasses, waste grain, acorns, and nuts of various kinds, the cost of raising them is very small and the profits large. Grain and stock farms are particularly well adapted to turkey raising, and it is on such farms that most of the turkeys are found. It is perfectly true that in the way of raising turkeys in confinement, and where it has been done the results have been discouraging. Plenty of range is essential to success in turkey raising.

BREEDING.

In selecting turkeys for breeding, the most important factors to be considered are vigor, size, shape, bone, early maturity, and color of plumage. The body should be deep and wide, the back broad, and the breast well developed. The head should be of good size and of a clean, healthy appearance. A strong, well-made skeleton is shown by thick, sturdy shanks and straight, strong toes. It should be the aim of every turkey raiser to have a flock of pure-bred turkeys, even though they are sold at market prices. The male at the head of the flock should by all means be a pure-bred of the best type obtainable. The male is one-half the entire flock, and by continually selecting the best females of a similar type and mating these with a pure-bred male, one can soon have a flock of uniformly large, early-maturing, strong-bodied, long and deep bodied turkeys of the same color.

Fifteen turkey hens can safely be mated to a vigorous tom. If 25 or 30 hens are kept, two toms should not be allowed to run with them at the same time, but one should be confined one day and the other the next. When two toms are allowed to run together during the mating season, they fight badly and the stronger does practically all of the mating.

LAYING.

Turkey hens are wont to "steal" their nests in hidden places, such as a patch of weeds, tall grass, or thick brush, and often wander a half mile or more from home before they find locations that suit them. To find these stolen nests often proves to be a long and tedious task, the usual method being to follow

each turkey hen as she separates from the flock and starts toward her nest, care being taken that she does not know she is being followed. A much easier and quicker method than this is to confine the hens early some morning soon after they have come down from roost and let them lay with their heads for their nests in order to lay the eggs they have been holding.

If many turkeys are kept, the use of a breeding pen will be found a great convenience. This pen should cover a sufficient area to allow the turkeys some exercise, an acre for 15 birds being none too large. A hog-fence wire fence three feet high will hold most turkeys, and if any persist in flying out, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. Nests should be scattered about the pen, those which turkey hens take to most readily being barrels turned on their sides and nests shaped in them with straw.

INCUBATION.

Turkey hens, chicken hens, and incubators are commonly used to incubate turkey eggs. During the early part of the laying season it often happens that one has on hand a number of eggs that should be incubated before any of the turkey hens are through laying their first litter and become "broody." In such case, and also when it is desired that the turkey hens lay more than one litter, some of the eggs have to be incubated under chicken hens or in an incubator. About a week before the poulters are due to hatch turkey hens enough should be allowed to sit to take all the poulters hatched. They can be given a few eggs from the incubator or from under the turkey hen and allowed to hatch the poulters, or at about a newly hatched poult can be shifted under each turkey hen that is to be given a brood of poulters and by morning she will be glad to take them.

LICE.

Lice are a great annoyance to sitting hens and are one of the worst enemies of young poulters. To prevent their getting a foothold, the hen thoroughly with some good lice powder before she is placed on the nest and once a week thereafter. Lice are most numerous on a newly hatched poult can be shifted under each turkey hen that is to be given a brood of poulters and by morning she will be glad to take them.

BROODING.

If the weather is warm and dry no shelter is required, as the poulters do better in the open. Should it be rainy, however, they need to be protected, for nothing is more injurious than for them to become wet and chilled. The most satisfactory plan is to confine the mother turkey hen to a coop and allow the poulters to run in and out whenever rain does not prevent. This coop should be placed in a field where they can run out and find grasshoppers, green vegetation, and other food. The coop should be moved to fresh ground every day.

Improper feeding, combined with close confinement, has been the cause of many failures in turkey raising. Given free range on the average farm, the poulters can easily pick up their own living, and one light feed a day for the purpose of inducing them to come in at night is sufficient. If the mother hen is confined to a coop and the poulters allowed to run in and out, three times a day is often enough to feed and give a little water to be given at a time. The poulters should always be ready to eat; if given all they will clean up several times a day, in digestion will be the result. If there is little or no feed outside the coop for the poulters to pick up, then they should be fed about five times a day, feeding only a few cents' worth of corn. A good feed for the first few days is stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry. Corn-bread crumbs and clabbered milk or cottage cheese is also quite often fed with excellent results. Green feed and grit should be on hand at all times. As the poulters grow older the ration should gradually be changed to grain.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE DID.

"What were his achievements?" And why do we call him great? "Shakespeare," says the American museum of natural history, taking two and himself one. He does not remember where the others went, but recalls that all of them were sold at \$750 each, netting the explorer about \$200.

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Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

Norwich University Seeks Wider Publicity and Sends Deputation to New York, Armed with Motion Picture Film.

A deputation from Norwich University has gone to New York to bring to the attention of the school men and students of New York the plan of simultaneous training for both civil and military preparedness carried out at Norwich. This plan has been developed in process of time, but is essentially as laid down nearly a century ago by Capt. Aaron Partridge, an ex-West Point superintendent, who founded the institution. The deputation is made up of Prof. K. R. B. Flint, captain of the department of political science, Cadet Major Edmunds and Cadet Captain Ryder. Professor Flint has been connected with the institution a number of years and will give the lectures on political science at the summer school of citizenship during July and August. The two cadet officers are members of the undergraduate body, and have charge not only of the drilling, but also of the discipline of their respective commands. The deputation is equipped with motion picture film showing the academic and military "stunts" of commencement. The men will make their headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

U. V. M. ALUMNI GATHERING.

About 50 alumni and undergraduates of the University of Vermont, residents of Windsor and Windham counties, met Tuesday, March 28, at the Congregational church in Bellows Falls. Dr. John H. Hubbard, president, Dr. W. N. Bryant, treasurer, and Dr. J. E. Watson, secretary, were present. The gathering was for the purpose of raising money for the new building of the junior class of the Bellows Falls high school who are taking the domestic science course. President Guy Porter, Benton of the university, Mr. F. D. Brown, assistant agent of Bellows Falls, and Mr. J. E. Watson, of St. Albans, the well known athlete, and State's Attorney O. R. Hughes were the speakers. The work of organizing the two-county organization was postponed as the program lasted until a late hour.

COMPLET SUE FOR \$4000.

Daisy R. Townsend of Rockingham has entered suit against Peter Henry W. Porter of the same town seeking to recover \$4,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff when a single carriage in which she was seated was run into by an automobile driven by Mr. Porter in 1915. She alleges that she was thrown out with her infant son, Raymond, that she suffered concussion of the brain and other injuries. It is claimed that the automobile was being driven at 30 miles an hour, and was not properly under control. Her husband, William L. Townsend, sues the same Mr. Porter for \$5,000 for the loss of his wife's comfort, fellowship and assistance. Property of the defendant has been attached. Mr. Porter is a well known real estate agent and lumber dealer in Bellows Falls village.

MOVIES IMPELLED THEM TO STEAL.

Listening to the stories of youthful crime in the Municipal Court, Judge J. C. Smith declared Saturday that the movies were worse than the saloon. Two nine-year-old boys ascribed their transgressions, in part, to the influence of the film shows. Petty larceny extending over a wide area in the city and including the theft of milk bottles, umbrellas, door knobs and rubbers were uncovered by the police last week with the result that the two boys were haled into court. Both confessed to visiting restaurants and selling their loot to a junk dealer.

TO TRANSFER REV. E. F. NEWELL.

The Rev. Elmer F. Newell, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Burlington, has been transferred to the New England conference after serving three churches in the Vermont conference. His new charge will probably be in Lynn, Mass. He has been four years at Barre.

DEDICATES NOVEL TO MRS. HART-NISS.

Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter, who has won fame for her "Pollyanna," has dedicated her new book, "Just David," to Mrs. James Hartness of Springfield, Vt., wife of the chairman of the State education board.

MISSING BOY IS FOUND.

John Paul King, Jr., aged 14, who disappeared from his home in Williamstown, Mass., was found at the farm of Bert Olin in Shaftesbury, Vt. He was possessed with the desire to work on a farm.

FOUND DEAD IN FRANKLIN.

William Wakefield of Franklin was found dead Friday afternoon near the Cold spring on the road leading to Canada. The selection investigated and found that he died of a heart attack. He had no relatives in this country, coming here from England several years ago.

OFF ON WASHINGTON TRIP.

High school pupils from Chester, Randolph, Bellows Falls, Windsor and Ludlow left Monday on a trip to Washington, D. C., under the direction of Guy E. Tuttle of the Chester high school. They will return on Thursday.

PIND CLERK DEAD IN BED.

George Grosvenor, aged 36, a native of Winooski, was found dead in bed at Springfield, Mass., Friday. He had been employed at Springfield for a number of years.

FAMILY DIES WITHIN YEAR.

Within a year four members of a Townshend family have died, and all of the same disease, pneumonia. Frank Feltz succumbed on Sunday. Less than a year ago he was living with his parents and his grandmother at Buck Hill, Townshend.

TO HAVE NEW INDUSTRY.

Beginning Monday Lumber, Nest & Co. of New York city, manufacturers of dress shirts, will employ 100 at their new establishment in Bellows Falls. They will succeed the Inter-Ocean shirt company, which founded on the rocks of business depression more than a year ago.

MRS. NANCY A. SPRAGUE DIES.

Mrs. Nancy A. Sprague, a native of Barre, who was born September 3, 1827, died March 28 at Lakewood, N. J. She was prominently identified with charity work in Chicago, where some time ago she founded a home training school for nurses at the Presbyterian hospital. During the last year she gave a large sum of money to Yale University for the erection of a music hall. The

building, which is now under construction at New Haven, will be dedicated to the memory of her husband, who was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1859.

VERMONT BREVITIES.

There are 29 cases of whooping cough in Rutland.

Hiram A. Martin of Swanton has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His assets are \$425, all claimed exempt, and his liabilities \$275.95.

Mrs. E. Stanton Warratt of Barre died March 28, having been stricken with a paralytic shock while attending an Eastern Star meeting.

Sanction for the transfer of the properties, rights, privileges and franchises of the Waterbury Light & Power company has been granted by the Public Service Commission. The purchasing company must assume the mortgage bonds of the Waterbury concern amounting to \$165,000.

HENS WORKING OVERTIME.

Egg-laying Contest at Storrs, Conn. Exceeds Expectations.

Egg production in the 26th week of the laying contest at Storrs, Conn., exceeded all expectations. The hens laid 28 more than for the preceding week and 170 more than in the corresponding period a year ago, or a total of 4,015 eggs. Not only this but the best weekly record of the year was set one egg higher. For the fifth consecutive week Obed G. Knight's pen of White Wyandottes from Bridgton, R. I., won first place with a mark of 57 eggs. Rock Isle farm's Barred Rocks, Kalamazoo, N. Y., were a close second with 56 eggs, and the 55 eggs of the 54th Latham's White Wyandottes from Bridgton, England, and Charles O. Polhemus' Rhode Island Reds from Newburgh, N. Y., were tied for third place with 53 eggs each. A. B. Hall's Barred Rocks from Wallingford, Conn., Fairfield farm's pen of the same breed from Short Falls, N. H., J. E. Watson's White Wyandottes from Marlborough, Conn., Mrs. Lena C. Bray's Silver Wyandottes from Mt. Vernon, Mo., Springfield Poultry farm's Rhode Island Reds from Durham, Conn., and A. Schwartz's Black Rhinelanders from Burlington, Cal., all tied for fourth place with 51 eggs.

During the past two weeks the hens in the contest have laid 16 double yolked eggs out of a total production of 1,532 during this period. In other words, one double yolked egg has been collected on an average for each 181 normal eggs or approximately two tenths of one per cent. These figures agree quite closely with records made at the Maine experiment station over a long period. There it was found that a double yolked egg occurred for each 122 normal eggs. Multiple yolked eggs seem to be produced chiefly by young birds. In fact the authority cited above says that 80 per cent. of all such eggs are laid by pullets less than eight months old and that only a very few are laid by hens after their first adult molt. It is interesting to compare the relative frequency of double yolked eggs in hens with the occurrence of twin births in the human family. Man apparently cannot keep up with the hens. The ratio between single and double yolked eggs and the ratio between single and twin births is just about two to one.

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

Swiss newspapers assert that secret peace negotiations have been under way for some time on Swiss soil between Italy and Austria-Hungary.

Company operating 1,000 taxis in New York files bankruptcy petition, blaming winter's storms and low fare ordinance.

More than \$100,000 realized from Jewish war sufferers' bazaar in New York.

Senator Jones, who wants New York boxing commission abolished, introduced a bill to prohibit showing of Willard-Moran pictures.

Georgetown University instruments record earthquake shocks 5.30 miles away.

Central railroad of New Jersey to erect new \$3,000,000 station in Newark.

Motor cars kill 151 children in New York city during 1915.

Levi Pruitt, arrested for murder of Charles Nielsen in Chicago, admits he "disliked Nielsen's" table manners and shot him.

Burlington, Vt., man mixes five gallons of gasoline, three of kerosene and small quantity of camphor gum, making 15 cent motor fuel.

"I am my mother's only boy," pleaded John Leitch, 71, of New York court. "She is 13 and lonely." Prisoner discharged.

Von Der Goltz tells federal officers he tried to raise German army here for invasion of Canada in 1914.

Porty British sailors from cruiser "Comet" lost in Tuesday's storm along English coast.

Everett H. Barney, one of Springfield's wealthiest residents and widely known throughout New England, dies.

New York Sun brand line receives 25,800 loaves during March.

Milwaukee Herald comes out editorially for pro-German party at coming election.

Cardinal Mercier's private secretary arrested for communicating with Teutons foes.

General Felix Diaz, nephew of former president, back in Mexico for new revolt.

Since beginning of war Italy has seized forty German ships.

Eastman Kodak company declares extra dividend of 5 per cent. on common stock.

London despatch issued by Reuters' semi-official agency says: At present the British are probably something like one-fourth of the world's food of the western front, extending in an unbroken line from the Yser to the Somme.

PASSING THOUGHTS.

Not infrequently the wisdom crop from the wisecracks is a failure.

Most of the time spent in argument is wasted.

Could never assume responsibility for his acts.

There is such a thing as a living death; it is called laziness.

If you want something done well, hire an expert.

Many a fortune is lost because the possessor is unwilling to let plenty in enough.—Albany Journal.

THE GREAT ECONOMIC VALUE OF 314 EGGS IN 365 DAYS

Recognition of Poultry Culture as One of Our Foremost National Industries.

American Hen Has Proved That She Has the Goods and Can Deliver Them.

BY G. R. SMITH
Author and Practical Poultryman

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This is an age of miracles. You can call on the sea, under the sea, or above the sea. You can sit in an easy chair in New York city and talk with your friend in San Francisco. The "Wireless" pulses your message through 5,000 miles of ether as quickly as you could dictate it to a stenographer. Our modern wizards of progress are performing greater wonders than the ancient masters of the "Black Art" ever attempted.

The feats of science are equally astounding in the animal kingdom. Minnesota announces that one of her Holstein-Friesian cows, "Duchess Skylark Ormsby," has produced an average of more than four pounds of butter a day for 12 consecutive months! And now we have the amazing output of a three-and-a-half-pound Lechorn hen—314 eggs in 365 days! What does it mean? Let us see.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE HEN.

She has proved her worth. She has the goods and can deliver them. This astonishing performance makes plain the wealth of possibilities in every man's doorknob flock.

The expert tells us that there are more than 5,000 latent eggs in the normal hen. One individual has shown that she can lay hundreds of these hidden, dormant, potential possibilities in a twelve-month period. If one can do it, then the other can. Now one expects 5,000 eggs from any hen, however long she may live, but every one knows now that he need not go round the world to find his "Acres of Diamonds." One American hen has shown us that there is as great economic value in her as can be found, weight for weight, in any animal in the world.

What then? Simply this: It is up to us to make the most of the domestic fowl. She has the eggs and she is never happier than when laying them. The hen that can lay 20 eggs in a year has become common. Her discovery is of recent date, however. A dozen years ago there were few who believed that such a producer could be bred. Today the 300-egg hen has been discovered in various parts of the country. The evidence is so overwhelming that millions of the American people are challenged to dig for the diamonds that are hidden away in the common hen. Yes! The producing power in the little hen—not a shadow of doubt about it. What has been discovered is the fact that she is able and willing: are we willing and able?

It isn't a matter of a particular breed. There are a dozen breeds of fowls that can be depended upon for the high economic values if rightly handled. The egg-laying contests in various parts of America, as well as in Australia, prove that most of the common breeds of fowls have marvelous possibilities in egg production when handled rightly. While the heavier breeds may be slightly inferior to some of the smaller breeds in average egg production, they have points of superiority in other respects that make them of equal value. The man behind the bird is the determining factor.

PROGRESS IN EGG PRODUCTION.

"Lady Estaline" with her 217-egg record has set the whole continent in search of poultry possibilities. Practically everywhere outside the large cities keeps fowls. This amazing year's work of one hen has been heralded from ocean to ocean. It will mean a powerful stimulus to the

WOOD ASHES — BONE MEAL

Contain All the Necessary Constituents of a Complete Fertilizer.

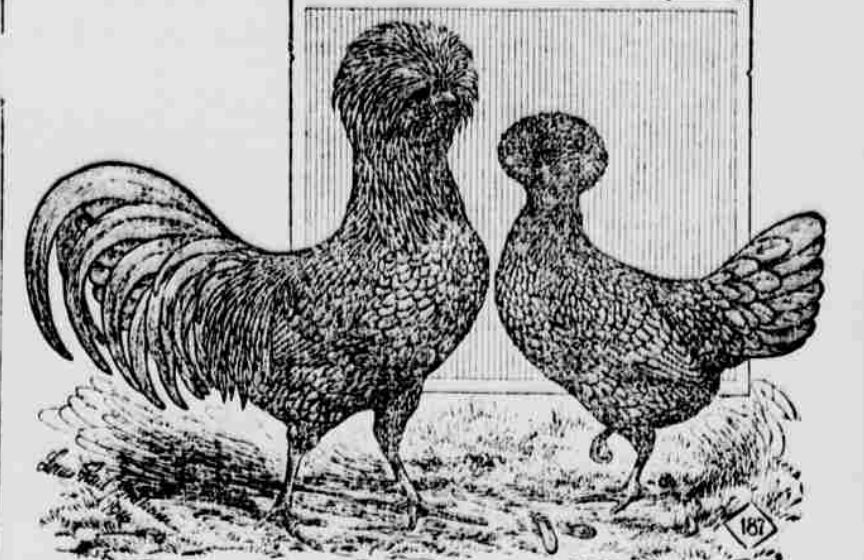
The recent great advance in the price of potash because of the German embargo on exportation, and in the price of acid phosphate because of the increased use of sulphuric acid for munition purposes, naturally stimulates interest in all home sources of fertilizer materials. Such sources can not be expected to furnish a large supply, but any materials which are available should be preserved and used. In this connection attention should be drawn to wood ashes and bone meal. Wood ashes, prepared by burning the wood in the air, contain on an average five to ten per cent of potash. The content of potash is determined by the species of plant, the season, the growth, and the position of the plant, burned, whether root, stem, or branches. The potash is in a highly soluble form, and unless the ashes are protected from the weather will leach away and be lost. Potash must, however, be in this soluble form to be of value for fertilizer purposes, and wood ashes properly cared for are, therefore, a valuable home source of supply. Farmers who use wood for fuel should store all the ashes produced in a weather tight place, since by so doing they may assure themselves of at least a small supply of a fertilizer ingredient of almost universal value.

CAREING FOR 100,000 WOUNDED.

One hundred thousand wounded men to be taken care of—to be picked out of the trenches or from off the ground between them; to be taken to first dressing stations; from thence to hospitals or base hospitals; and, lastly, to home hospitals where they are to be made whole so that they can once again get into the fighting line. This is the task that confronts the medical services of the European armies, says Dr. William Anderson in Leslie's Weekly.

Roughly speaking it has been figured out that a wounded man requires the assistance of seven persons, viz: two stretcher bearers, doctor, dresser, nurse, orderly and motor driver. At the same time, it must be remembered that a doctor can examine and, if necessary, operate on or dress roughly 100 men a day. Two stretcher bearers can carry that same number from the trenches; the nurse and orderly can look after 50 men; the motor driver can carry at least four men to a trip—the number of trips depending on the distance he has to take them.

Therefore it is hard to estimate the exact number of men and nurses required to take proper care of 100,000 men, but I should say from my experience and knowledge of what is being done at the present time on the western front that it would require at least 2,000 doctors of competent skill and training and 15,000 men and nurses to properly treat such a number without delay. This is not allowing for the staffs required at the home hospitals and convalescent institutions. Therefore, on an estimate that a battle would result in the wounding of 100,000 men a properly trained and efficient of



Bearded Golden Polish.

These races of Polish fowls were first known as the Crested Dutch. It is probable that they came from Italy to the Netherlands, thence to western Europe and later to America.

The first of these varieties was the White Crested Black; and from these the Dutch breeders obtained the silver and golden Polish, some with crests only, and others with both crests and beards. The Golden Polish, as shown above, are of the latter variety, and they have immense crests and beards which almost hide the eyes. Their plumage is generally golden tan in color, each feather edged with brilliant black.

The hens are excellent layers of large white-shelled eggs, so that for a home flock that will be a delight to the eye, as

well as a producer for the table, the Golden Polish will be found both pleasurable and profitable. The hens are non-sitters, hence their eggs must be hatched by other means, or by artificial means. The chicks are rather delicate, unless kept dry. Pamp ground or damp coops are fatal to young Polish. They should never be reared in large open spaces, as their crests prevent them from seeing the hawk in time to avoid capture.

In size these fowls compare with the Lechorn and weigh about the same. They are very fine boned and carry a larger proportion of desirable meat. The legs are blue or, in old specimens, white; the skin is white, and each fowl has a round prominence on its skull, from which the feathers of the crest grow.

movement already widespread to make the most of the utility value of the backyard fowls, as well as of the tens of thousands of birds held together on the million-acre farm.

The average yearly yield of the farm flock is about 50 eggs for each hen. This is the finding of the department of agriculture at Washington. We write it and read it with shame! It is surely a long, long way from 314 eggs. The world is on fire today over economic efficiency. Must certainly the figures that are before the American people today will mean a mighty stride forward in egg production. Otherwise we prove our economic deficiency.

A farmer told me the other day that he keeps 75 hens and that they "eat their heads off two or three times a year." It's a long look from such a story to that of another farmer who kept 90 layers last year and reports a profit of \$1,000 above the cost of their feed.

The man who can't get paying results from a flock of hens to-day must hold himself responsible. If he does not resort to every possible method to increase his egg production he must confess that he is not interested in poultry culture, or that he is hopelessly sunk in the ruts of a former generation.

What stimulus we have in these record birds? Why may not every one of us start an egg-laying contest right at home with the purpose of increasing our egg yield, by spotting the mere boarder and breeding better birds for the filling of the egg basket? A liberal estimate of the cost of feed for one hen for one year would be \$1.20. Allowing a yearly production of only 100 eggs, there will still be a profit above her feed of \$1.50, with eggs at 20 cents a dozen. An increase of 20 eggs a year to the fowl above this would mean an average of only 100 eggs for each layer. But it would mean an increase of \$2.50 a year in profit on a plant carrying 200 layers. This average would still be less than half the record of the top-notch bird.

Here is where the American people can get the "high cost of living" by half a billion dollars a year, namely, by increasing the average egg yield of the common hen from 20 to 100 a year.

POULTRY CULTURE A NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

The modern high-record hen should mean this "unquestioned recognition" Poultry Culture has come to stay. We

are forced under the circumstances to rank it with dairying, wheat and corn production, lumbering, manufacturing, or any others of our great national industries.

Two decades ago men made merry with the "Poultry business." There was good cause for this in many cases. It was the day of beginnings in the building up of the modern egg machine. At present there are plenty of plants handling thousands and even tens of thousands of birds. I visited one farm last summer where more than forty thousand fowls were more than three months old were then being cared for. The same farm has an incubator cellar with a total capacity of 48,000 eggs. I visited another farm which had a producing capacity of 20,000 baby chicks a year. Such extensive plants usually handle from ten thousand or more birds. From 50 to 100, and sometimes as high as 700, birds are kept in a flock.

Smaller plants for intensive egg production are numerous and multiplying rapidly all over the land. A "One Man Farm" is supposed to handle from 1,000 to 2,000 laying hens, the "one man" being an assistant during the busy season of incubation and brooding. These intensive and extensive plants taken in connection with the tens of thousands of people on the farms and in the towns who keep fowls in smaller flocks, life poultry culture to the very heart of the nation. Industries of the country. The 300-egg hen puts her seal of certainty on the proposition. If one can lay 314 eggs in 12 months that means he is millions in America that can lay 200 eggs a piece.

VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS